Richmond Times-Dispatch

Published every day in the year by The Times-Disputch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Times-Disputch Building, 10 South Tenth Street,

TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1 Publication Office 10 South Tenth Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC., Special Advertising Representatives.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID One Six Three Year. Mos. Mos.

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery-Service in flichmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., na second-class matter under act of Congress of March 5, 1879.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.

A WORTH-WHILE GIFT—You can make your friends happy every day in the year by sending them a subscription to THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH



Vicious Vagrancy in New York.

THE New York police, in their effort to apprehend the slayers of the poultry dealer, Barnett Ban, and to rid the big city of gunmen and other desperadoes, are rounding-up all the idle and dissolute characters they can find. There is no special charge against these men except the vague and convenient "suspicion," which is so helpful to police departments in every part of the country.

Comes now George S. Dougherty, former deputy police commissioner and secret service operative, to say the real remedy for the evil is that these men should be tried, convicted and put to work on the roads as vicious vagrants. In the present state of the New York mind, this suggestion is likely to be received with a good deal of favor.

And yet when Southern States adopted a very similar course in the matter of idle negroes, who were not only a public charge, but a public menace, there were instanfancous cries of "Peonage!" from all over the North. It does make a difference whose ox

Making Skeptics

HEAVEN is on our side. . . . With God we shall achieve a prolonged peace;" thus saith the German Emperor Similar declarations have come from the mouths of statesmen and makers of war of the other nations, side by side with cable dispatches describing the mowing down of human beings by machine guns and gigantic shells, the dropping of bombs on women and children in towns only technically fortified. the "dead lying in heaps in the trenches."

How much of this sort of talk is intended as a devout acknowledgment of divine leadership, real or fancied, and how much is gallery play, none may tell. We have heard county politicians on the hustings blatantly claiming the leadership of the Almighty, and in rather colorless or too colorful causes.

Let them fight if they will, all of them; let them shoot and cut and hack and mow down their brothers of many colors and tongues. But the high-sounding claim that any of them are doing it under the direction of God is calculated to make more skentics than converts to a religion which counsels peace, and cannot counsel slaughter except by the interpretation of howling fanaties.

Servia Refuses to Be Crushed

IT was only a few days ago, following the taking of Belgrade by the Austrian forces. that the world was talking of Servia as a second Belgium, certain to be overrun by its enemies, certain to be most sternly governed, certain to be required to pay heavy indemnities to its conquerors. All the susceptible hearts were pained by this prospect. and every benevolent eye shed a few preliminary tears.

It now appears, according to the reports sent out by the Servians themselves, that. these heart throbs and tears were entirely unnecessary. Not only has the army of King Peter not been crushed, still according to the reports, but it has inflicted a heavy defeat on the advancing and too-confident Austrian's and thrown them back in confusion, taking many guns and thousands of prisoners.

There must be a lesson in this. For the Austrians it has regard, probably, to the unwisdom of counting chickens before they are hatched, and for us in this country, perhaps, it is that we should not do any weeping or heart-throbbing until we are asked, or at least until we know what we are weeping and throbbing about.

The National Security League

IT is an odd commentary on the workings of representative governments that in most matters of national concern self-appointed bodies seek to guide the representatives elected by the people, While it may not be so intended, the organization of the National Security League, in New York, necessarily conveys a covert intimation that the men sent to Washington to serve this nation are not alive to the country's military needs. It is the business of Congress to see to it that the republic is guarded against the possibility of invasion or of being bullied by any other power. Self-elected bodies have

no excuse for existence unless and until our government shows itself unable or unwilling

to take the necessary action. The great war has inevitably turned our minds to a consideration of our own military condition. It has been demonstrated that unpreparedness for war does not assure peace, although it has also been proved that readiness for battle is the surest incentive for drawing the sword. It is not unlikely that the American people would approve the spending of money on a stronger navy and on a more comprehensive system of military training, such as has been suggested by prominent army and navy officers and indorsed by the President. It seems a bit fatuous, however, for a private organization to assume the burden of bringing this

The league will probably organize branches throughout the country. Therefore, it is to be hoped that those who profit commercially through preparations for war are not and will not be the motive force behind the league. The American people will not knowingly tolerate anything that smacks of Kruppism, and many of them are aware that avowedly patriotic organizations abroad have found devoted friends, if not parents, in the makers of the tools of war.

How Long Should the Franchise Last?

STATEMENTS made Thursday night at the mass-meeting of East End citizens by Henry W. Anderson, vice-president and general counsel of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, confirm The Times-Dispatch in an opinion long held and expressed more than once on this page—that the company really did not expect some of the requests and statements contained in its appeal for a new blanket franchise to be taken in any other than a Pickwickian sense

Little details of the proposition, like the million dollar valuation on the aqueduct and park transfers to the city, the tentative suggestion for increased fares and, in general, the naive theory of that document that Richmond should give much and get little, obvi-ously never were intended for serious consideration. It was, as Mr. Anderson now ex-

plains, a mere diplomatic pourparler. It is true that no progress toward a just solution of the problem will be made by citizens and company throwing bricks at each other, but it ought also to be said, in defense of such indulgence in that pastime as citizens have permitted themselves, that the company is guilty of contributory negligence. It certainly erected a mighty tempting glass house.

When Mr. Anderson discusses the question of the duration of the proposed franchise ho is on far safer ground. The fact is as ho states it-that a great public service corporation cannot be financed adequately and economically when its right to do business is to be terminated at the end of ten years Moreover, there is in such cases the fixed certainty that service and equipment will be allowed to deteriorate as the franchise term nears its expiration.

These are general considerations. Specifically, there is no reason why the Virginia Railway and Power Company should consent to accept a ten-year franchise, as the principal ones it now enjoys have fourteen or fifteen years to run, and some of the less important run forever.

Thirty years may be too long a period for a wise franchise grant, but ten years certainly is too short. Perhaps the conferences Mr. Anderson suggests and experience indorses will solve this problem along with the others that are involved.

Continuation Schools for Richmond

R ICHMOND should give closest study and wisest consideration to the recommendations made by the survey committee of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The committee urges that the city take over Mechanics' Institute, operate it under the general direction of the School Board, add day classes to those conducted at night, and make it the centre of a broad system of industrial and vocational training.

What obstacles, if any, stand in the way of the execution of this program will be developed by investigation. There may be sound reasons why it is not practicable. Undoubtedly, however, it presents an inviting prospect of large advantage and substantial usefulness, the way to which should not be barred save upon mature reflection.

Richmond's large manufacturing industries, many of which invite the labor of the youth of both sexes, make an institution like Mechanics' Institute a special need and give it a special value in this community. The institute is now operated only at night, and its potential advantages are not realized in fact. Open in the daytime and more liberally supported, it would add in enormous measure to the industrial efficiency of Richmond's working population.

The continuation schools that the committee recommends are needed here as they are elsewhere in this country. In Germany, where they have been for years an estabdished part of the educational system, their value is unquestioned. In Leipzig, especially, they have a firm place in public favor, and employers are glad to give their young employes reasonable opportunity to continue their studies.

The schools are intended, as their name implies, for boys and girls who are forced to go to work at a comparatively early age. The classes meet for four or five hours each week. There is instruction on general subjects, but pupils also receive special instruction of an industrial character in the field they have already entered.

Schools of this type would mean much for Richmond, and the taking over of Mechanics' Institute may solve the problem of how to attain them.

If the average man would put away \$2 a week, \$104 a year, \$1,040 in ten years, \$2,080 twenty years, with compound interest added, he who started at twenty would not be in want at forty.

The proposition to create a huge standing army might meet with favor, provided the first recruiting were among useless members of legislative bodies.

New York is angry because Chicago's

Board of Trade wants to change the local time to agree with New York's by setting back the hands of the clock. Some people will spend years planning

what they are going to do, when they stop

planning and begin doing something. When the small boy looks at the calendar he wonders what any one can mean by "un-

lucky Friday." After a long silence, Count von Bernstorff has arrived in port with a cargo of dumdum

bullets.

SONGS AND SAWS

world of grief and woe; Pain's always upon our This world's track:

but most times we can make a show
Of enduring Fate's attack.
Yet there is still one deadly thing
That will stir us up to fight—
Just let a fat soprano sing:
"Oh, Where's My Hoy To-Night?"

The Pessimiat Says:

Manufacturers of arms and armor ought to be willing to open their hearts and contribute generously to the support of the National Security League. If it is successful in its ambitions, it will add security to their bank accounts, at any rate.

No Dissolution Yet. He—Are we supposed still to be engaged? She—Oh, yes. All engagements made in the immer are understood to continue in force until after Christmas.

Youth's Bewilderment.

"Say, dad!" "Yes, my son?"
"You believe in Santa Claus, don't you?"
"Why, of course I do."
"But you don't like him, do you?"

"Certainly, I like him. Why do you ask?"
"Because I heard you telling Mr. Jones that
if that old fraud wasn't more reasonable this
year, you were likely to land in the poorhouse."

Turning the Tables.

Stubbs-Your friend, Subbubs, is one of the most unmitigated bores that I have ever en-Grubbs-What makes you think that?

Stubbs-What makes you think that?

Stubbs-I met him on the street to-day, and started to tell him about the attack of measles from which my little Willie is just recovering, and he insisted on my listoning to a long story of his boy's whooping cough.

Compensation.

The ancients had some blessings
We do not think about:
They were not left in darkness by The current popping out.
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

Says the Portsmouth Star: "Ohlo has a law which compels newspapers to tell the truth. Texas has a law which compels them to sup-press it." Which proves nothing except that there are more men in Ohlo who can afford to have the truth published.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal comments with a tinge of frony: "Of course, the navy is in fine shape, as Secretary Josephus Daniels says. The grog has been abolished, 'Tipperary' has been cut out, and nothing is left to render it ineffective save the rations of tobacco, and these probably have been marked for abolishment." The heart of the sallerman is glad, however, for the ban is not upon his beloved hornpipe. But the reel is barred.

Hear the cheery chirp of the editor of the Halifax Gazette: "No, there's no use wailing hard times to us; we refuse to be convinced. Our name isn't Cashinbank, and probably won't be for some time to come; but we have three square a day, a place to sleep and a big jar full of tobacco, so we should (as the slangists say) worry!" There's true philosophy for you. "Poor and content is rich, and rich enough."

"Four Kings on the battlefield? Tes, but at safe distance from the firing line and with means at hand of making a quick getaway in case of emergency," says the Bristol Herald-Courier, from which comment we deduce that, in the opinion of the Herald-Courier man, four jacks would hold out a stronger bluff.

In the last-beg pardon! most recent issue of the Wise County News-for Bill Eads, editor and publisher, advises us he will keep the paper going until November, 1915-the list of governorship candidates is again enumerated and appraised. Editor Bill Eads states frankly that he doesn't think much of the available timber. He intimates his suspicion that a dark horse is looming upon the political horizon of Virginia, and he indicates that while the identity of the dark horse is not known to the editor of the News, the editor of the News is for Mr. Darkhorse. If the expected entry is scratched at the then Bill E nated by him as "the feathered songster," meaning Richard Evelyn Byrd. But Bill Eads rises to remark-and his language is plain-that he prefers men whose Christian names can be pronounced in a monosyllable.

Reflectively, the war critic of the Newport News Times-Herald remarks: "One of the greatest problems of the war in Europe is how to take care of prisoners. It is all that each of the belligerent nations can do to take care of its own soldiers." Belligerents, as a rule, feel that they have pretty well solved the problem when they take care that the prisoners do not get away and are not overfed.

Food for thought, served in the best style of the paragrapher of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch "Since the war began crime has decreased 30 per cent in London, even with the lights turned out every night." Easily explained, however. The "lure of the white lights" eliminated.

Current Editorial Comment Secretary McAdoo's annual re-

port will always rank as a his-torical document of great value Treasury's in the annals of American finance because it tells the official story of the financial operations into Nation cident to the outbreak of the world war of

1914, from the government point of view. On the purely financial side, this administration is destined to bulk large in history for two readestined to bulk large in history for two reasons; the new Federal reserve banking system is one; the unprecedented financial crisis caused by the war is the other. The Secretary of the Treasury, in this report, reviews episode after episode since August 1 that combined will horeafter make one of the most memorable chapters in the history of the Treasury Department. Future students of this period will marvel that the Wilson administration was history dethe Wilson administration was bitterly de-nounced as "hostile to business" while it was scoring a great triumph in carrying the burden of the most extraordinary emergency known to modern finance. There is still almost no recog-nition of this fact by the people, least of all by bankers and business men. Many novel expedients were adopted in meeting the crisis, some of them being of the utmost importance. The government through it all has led, rather than followed, with the Federal Reserve Board, instead of some Wall Street banker, pre-eminent in expert guidance. If mistakes have been made they have not been vital. The great outstand-ing fact is that this country has weathered one of the most critical years in its financial history in a manner highly creditable to its administration, and the dark year is closing with brighten-ing skies.—Springfield Republican.

No received official statement Austria
Was Bent
on War
on War
on War
on War

Was Generaling the war is more important than that made by expremier Glolitti, in the debate upon the vote of confidence in the Salandra Ministry, that Austria communicated both to Germany and Maniery

the Salandra Ministry, that Austria communicated both to Germany and to Italy in August, 1913, her "intention to all against Servia." This lightning stroke from Rome confirms much that has hitherto rested upon deduction; that the German increase in the active army and the direct property levy for military purposes were preparations for a definitely expected war; that Austria, almost a year before the mur2er of the archduke gave her a pretext, was already planning her onslaught on the

hapless land which, as Count Mensdorff told Sir Edward Grey in July, she "had always regarded as being in the Austrian sphere of influence;" and that the real cause of the greater struggle was the Balkan War and Servia's growing power as a barrier on the Austrian road to Salonica. Incidentally, the fact that the most powerful Italian statesman is not averse at this critical time to throwing such a bombshell into the German-Austrian camp is in itself significant, and not impossibly prophetic.—New York World.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 12, 1864.)

General Longstreet, with two divisions, made a vigorous reconnoissance beyond the left of our lines on the Petersburg front to find what the Federals were up to. He found them defended by only pickets. He marched over them and pushed his efforts as far as Nowmarket, where the enemy were found in force, and also with a large fort, covering, with the outworks, more than an acre of ground. General Longstreet decided to make no demonstration against this fort, and returned to his original position. In this demonstration, which was successful as far as it went, our loss was only two killed and five wounded. The Federal loss was nine killed, twelve wounded and thirty prisoners.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Confed-General Longstreet, with two divisions, made

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Confederate mortars near Elliott's Hill opened on Fort Harrison. The enemy replied only twice, with a single gun each time, and fired solid shot both times. Then they took to their bembproofs and fired no more.

Under date of yesterday, General Lee reports to the Secretary of War as follows: "About noon yesterday the first division of the Second Corps of the enemy, supporting their cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughan Road south of the Appomattox and advanced towards Dinwiddie Courthouse. To-day our cavalry, reinforced by our infantry, drove them back across Hatcher's Run, capturing a few prisoners and re-establishing our lines."

The force which General Grant sent off on a

The force which General Grant sent off on a predatory and bridge-burning expedition towards the Meherrin River consisted of the Fifth Army Corps, with cavalry and artillery, all under the command of Major-General Warren. The enemy robbed the people of Sussex County without mercy, and destroyed the courthouse, but, fortunately, the county records and papers had been previously removed to a place of safety.

General Lee officially reports that General Wade Hampton met and intercepted the raid of General Warren and drove that marauder and all of his troops back. Hampton headed Warren off before he reached Bellfield, which seems to have been Warren's objective point.

The last advices from Georgia are to the effect that Sherman is advancing on Savannah by three parallel lines. However, Beauregard, Hardee and Smith are there to meet him, and the chances are that he will never see the inside of Savannah.

General Braxton Bragg, with a force that seems to be able to hold the situation, is re-ported to be in good position at Augusta, and the advance of the enemy has been checked.

At the opening of the Confederate States Senate yesterday morning the Rev. John E. Edwards, of the Methodist Church, led in a most forvent prayer, which developed into an eloquent patriotic address which commanded the rapt, not to say tearful, attention of all who heard it.

who heard it.

In the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature yesterday, Mr. Haymond, of Marion, submitted a resolution that the Committee on Finance inquire into the propriety of appropriating a sum of money sufficient to pay General Robert E, Lee for his military service rendered to the State of Virginia. The resolution contained a recital of the sacrifices General Lee made in answering the State's call in the first instance. Mr. Keiley, of Petersburg, proposed a substitute requiring the proper officer to issue at once a warrant on the State Treasurer for \$109.000 to compensate General Lee for his paramount service to the States. Mr. Haymond opposed \$100.000 to compensate General Loc for his paramount service to the State of Virginia and to the Confederate States. Mr. Haymond opposed the substitute taking the form of a present to General Lee. He said he knew the general, and knew he would not accept it. It was only a year ago, said he, when some good people of Richmond, headed by that patriot, John Stewart, a merchant prince, offered General Lee a palatial home in this city, and, although the general was then homeless and houseless, his saleadid was then homeless and houseless. was then homeless and houseless, his splendid estate at Arlington being in the hands of the enemy, he would not accept this splendid offer of the Richmond people. Mr. Buford, of Pittsylvania, speaking to the motion, said General Lee was creditor to Virginia, and it was the duty of Virginia to provide for his family. Finally the whole subject was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to bring in a bill providing for a proper appropriation.

The Voice of the People

Why Not a Resurrected Body!
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Rev. Edward N. Calisch, alluding to his
address before the Eliks in your city a few
days ago, says in your issue of the 5th that he days ago, says in your issue of the 5th that he said he did not believe in a physical resurrection of the body, but did believe in immortality. In reply, let me say, if God saw fit to create man from the dust of the earth, why shouldn't we believe that He can resurrect the body and make it appear as at first created? Nothing is impossible with God. It is no more difficult for God to resurrect the body than to create one. Christ was resurrected and walked upon the earth. The Bible proves a resurrection, and all nature proves it. What we all need is greater faith and stronger belief in God's Word.

JAMES E. BIBL.

Gordonsville, Va., December 9, 1914.

Working Women and Their Needs. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-In a letter published in The Times-Dis-

patch of December 4, "Observer" says: "Working women in particular have waked up to the fact that the intricacles of husiness operations cannot be understood by outsiders, nor interfered with by them without endangering the successful running of the whole machine and

From which it may be presumed that it is the opinion of "Observer" that working women know their own needs. Where they have spoken for themselves officially, it has been with no uncertain voice. Practically all bodies of wend in the professions and the pursuits followed by them in any great numbers, and in the indus-tries that come under the head of organized labor, are on record as favoring shorter hours. So that suffragists have this practical reason for their action. Also, since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous Oregon case, which upheld the consti-tutionality of the ten-hour day; and we believe that ten hours is the maximum for women in industry. Suffragists may feel that far from "rushing in where angels fear to tread," they are following the most august footsteps. That the number of States having ten, nine and eighthour laws is steadily increasing, is proof of the gradual acceptance of the reasonableness of

It may be said that the problems of seasonal occupation and of unemployment are not to b solved by the ballot alone. I would request "Observer" to note that suffragists are working to obtain the ballot "on equal terms with men," and that "practical understanding of business and political situations" and "ability to grasp them in their entirety" is not the qualification required of the male voter. R. W. University of Virginia, December 5, 1914.

The Bright Side of Life

His Talents.

"What makes you think Daubber will succeed as a painter?"
"He has the soul of an artist and the persever-ance of a book agent."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Is he a good lawyer?"
"I should say he is. He's acquitted some of our most notorious criminals."—Detroit Free

Crawford—I hear it was a had failure. Crabshaw—Very. Even the receivers didn't make anything out of it.—Puck.

Producer—The comedians seemed nervous.
What they needed was life.
"Critic—You're too severe! Twenty years would be enough.—Judge.

THE RAINBOW

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



DECIDES BELGIUM WAS NEUTRAL

The pamphlet. "Truth About Germany," sponsored by eminent German scholars, asserted that Great Britain, by demanding that Germany respect the neutrality of Belgium, simply "asked that Germany should allow French and Belgian troops to form on Belgian territory for a march ngainst our frontier."

The professor of history at Gottingen University, writing to the Nation on this point, says: "There is now ample documentary evidence for the statement that France and England planned to attack Germany by the way of Belgium, and that Belgium was a of Belgium, and that Belgium was a process."

**Tatack upon Germany through Belgium is favor."

"To prove that possible danger lies on this side also, he argues at some on this point, however, the letter shows no more than that the ambassador had learned in Berlin to look upon Albion and all her agents as 'perfidious.' But he constantly implies that the arrangements made with reference to the possible landing of an English Hilfsarmee were, so far as the Belgian government was concerned, purely defensive in their purpose.

ample documentary evidence for the statement that France and England planned to attack Germany by the way of Belgium, and that Belgium was a member of the entente."

Frof. A. O. Lovejoy, of Johns Hopkins University, writes to the Nation that this new evidence is presumably that this new evidence is presumably in the War Office in Brusselle Germany and account was published in the German newspaper. This evidence, as given in the Nordeutsche Aligemulne Zeitung of October 13, he professes to have examined with care. He says:

"It not only falls to prove the assertion made in Truth About Gormany"; it clearly tends to prove the contrary of that assertion.

"What is published consists of two parts: (a) A summary, with a few scattered words of textual citation, of certain correspondence exchanged in 1996 between the British military attaches at Brussels and the Belgian general staff, relating to arrangements to be carried out in the event of the sending of an English expeditionary and the sending of an English expeditionary and the sending of an English expeditionary and the sending of the contract of this evidence, supposing it to be genuine, there is nothing to show that the arrangements for possible action in Belgium by England were other than defensive provisions against the contingency of a violation of Belgium's neutrality by demany. Subsequent events have not made this contingency seem one for which it was unwise to make provisions against the contingency of a violation of Belgium's neutrality by defense that it was solely to this contingency that the Anglo-Belgian inflitary treflects that of the Willemstrasse, Baron Greindl complains (I translate the Nordedutsche Aligemeine Zeitung's paraphrase) that the plan of the Belgian general staff for the protection of Belgium's neutrality in a Franco-German war, which had been transmitted to him, deals only with the question of the inflict protection of the inflict p

gian general staff for the protection of Belgium's neutrality in a Franco-German war, which had been transmitted to him, deals only with the question of the military measures to be taken in case Germany should violate Belgian neutrality. To Belgium's representative in Berlin it seems that the hypothesis of a French or English in a raid upon defenseless Germany."

PRINCE OF WALES AT OXFORD

few weeks, however, he began d his feet and develop rapidly, the first he took to his own line, a equat modesty and firmness, demined in his own mind that he uld be really par inter pare; that ne would seek and accept no tribute except in his merits; that he would take as habitual and as assiduous trouble to avoid deference or preference as others take to cultivate it, desiring, as the old Roman poet put it, "that men should give what he wanted, but that they should be free to deny"; quodque dari voluit, voluit sibi posse negart. His natural dignity and charm, and, it should be added, and charm, and expression. In the good sense and good feeling of his college companions, and of Oxford gen-erally, that democratic aristocracy, enabled him to go far in this resolve without mishap or untoward result. Once having started upon it, he pursued this narrow, nice line with increased confidence, until it seemed the most easy and natural and uncon-scious thing in the world. . . .

Took Interest in Sports.

He played football, lawn tenuis, golf and squash rackets; he motored; he ran with the college boats, he ran a great deal with the beagles, he shot at various country houses round Oxford; he rode, for exercise, and to hounds. In this last accomplishment he started at a disadvantage; but by hounds. In this last accomplishment he started at a disadvantage; but by real perseverance and pluck soon made up for it and became quite proficient, though among one of the genuine losses involved by the loss of another winter at Oxford is the missing of yet further days with the Oxford hunts. He was withal a punctual and diligent member in the ranks of the O.T. C. Ho drilled, he marched, he went into camp like any other privats.

As to his studies, his time was short. It was not clear at the first that he

Took Interest in Sports

It was not clear at the first that he would have the second year; the career would have the second year; the careor for which he was to prepare was a unique one. Strict educational "conomy" had to be practiced. French, German, and English, especially the command of literary expression in his own language, were necessary for him. History, political economy, political science and constitutional law were desirable.

desirable. For this last study he was singularly for upon fortunate in having at hand one of her sons.

The president of Magdalen, in an article in the London Times, writes:

The war cut short many things.

Amongst them it cut short the Prince of Wales's Oxford time. . . the prince arrived, at a little over eighteen, well forward in the studies and training of the navy—moral, physical and intellectual—but naturally somewhat newer to and less directly prepared for unital little and studies than the publical boy.

The first living authorities and, perhaps, the first living teacher, in the late Sir William Anson. Young himself in mind and body to the last, a country gentleman and sportsman, as well as a great jurist and publicist, and singularly happy in his relations with undergraduates, Sir William Anson at once put the prince at his case, and there sprung up between them a friendship which grew and strengthened every term. Together, beginning with the British system, they went tool boy.

few weeks, however, he began with the few weeks, however, he began with the through the few weeks, however, he began with the few weeks, however, he was a few weeks, he was a fe ened every term. Together, beginning with the British system, they went

> both in thought and expression. In the end, though not yet twenty, and only at the age when many sixth-form only at the age when many sixth-form boys are just beginning Oxford, he acquired a considerable mastery. Gifted with a good verbal memory, a freshness of view and decided independence of character, his essays, if not exactly literary, became more and more interesting, and again and again were striking and elequent, if only in their genuine sincerity and simple honesty.
>
> The Prince's Qualities.

> striking and eloquent, if only in their genuine sincerity and simple honesty.
>
> The Prince's Qualities.
>
> Bookish he will never be: not a "Beauclerk," still less a "Fritish Solomon." Kings, perhaps fortunately, seldom are this last. That is not to be desired, but the Prince of Wales will not want for power of ready and forcible presentation, either in speech or writing. And all the time he was learning more and more every day of men, gauging character, watching its play, getting to know what Englishmen are like, both individually and still more in the mass. . If the role of princes in a constitutional country is to guide rather than to dominate, to persuade rather than to compel, to influence by the attraction of character and personality, and the example of chivalry of modern days, and of duty, steadfastly and cagerly if unostentatiously pursued, he stands on the threshold of life to-day wanting neither in natural gifts nor in such preparation in its more modern form as it has been the privilege of England's ancient and historic schools and preparation in its more modern form as it has been the privilege of England's ancient and historic schools and seminaries of "true religion and useful learning" from age to age to confer upon each succeeding generation of her sons